a firm hand. उसके बारे में हाफ हार्टेड नहीं है। कभी-कभी लोग कहते हैं न कि हर एक चीज़ में इकोनोमिक प्रोब्लम है, पोलिटिकल प्रोब्लम है, आप लॉ एंड आर्डर की प्रोब्लम मत समझें। इस देश को हमने लोकतंत्रीय ढांचा अपने को दिया है पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में। अब यह नागालैंड राज्य बना, बातचीत करके बना। मिज़ोरम राज्य बना, बातचीत कर के बना, अकार्ड हुआ। मैं अपोज़ीशन में रहते हुए आलोचना करता था लेकिन मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि उग्रवाद का रास्ता छोड़ कर जो उस समय नेतृत्व कर रहे थे उस प्रदेश का उन्होंने मान लिया चलो हम कांस्टीटयूशन के भीतर रहेंगे। इसीलिए प्रधानमंत्री को कोट किया किसी माननीय सदस्य ने अभी अभी जब वह आसाम गए थे तो उन्होंने कहा कि जो भटके हुए हैं उनको मैं कहता हूं कि आओ बात करो, मैं बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार हूं लेकिन बातचीत विदिन फोर कॉर्नर्स आफ दॉ कांस्टीट्यूशन होगी संविधान जो हमारा है उसकी चार चौखट के भीतर होगी। वह बात करने के लिए तैयार है। उग्रवाद, हिंसा, हत्या की राजनीति करने वालों के साथ कठोरता से व्यवहार करना और साथ ही साथ यह कोशिश करेंगे कि मिलिटेंट्स जनता से विलग हो जाएं। Isolate the militants from the people. पंजाब में जो सफलता मिली उसका प्रमुख कारण था वहां की सफलता का कारण पेरामिलिटेरी फोर्सिज़ भी नहीं, वहां की सफलता का प्रमुख कारण वहां की जनता है। 7.00 P.M.

उसके साथ-साथ मैं सभी पूर्वोत्तर प्रदेशों को कहता हूं कि पंजाब में जो सिक्योरिटी फोर्सेस भी हैं उनमें सबसे अधिक कंट्रीब्यूट किसी ने किया तो पंजाब की पुलिस ने किया। पैरा-मिलिट्री फोर्सेस और आर्मी से ज्यादा किया। यही स्थिति पूर्वोत्तर के राज्यों में पैदा होनी चाहिए। आखिर तो पैरा-मिलिट्री फोर्सेज जो जाती हैं वे थोड़े दिन के लिए जाती है। उनका तो परिवर्तन होता रहता है। स्थान की भी जानकारी पूरी नहीं होती। सेना को भी जानकारी नहीं होती। लेकिन वहां पर जो पुलिस में काम करने वाले लोग हैं उनको स्थान की जानकारी होती है। सब बातों का परिचय होता है। किस बात पर क्या विवेकपूर्वक ज्ञान होता है। इसीलिए कुल मिलाकर पैरा-मिलिट्री फोर्सेज और सेना से ज्यादा सिक्योरिटी का दायित्व पुलिस को निभाना है। इस बात की ओर सब राज्यों को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

तीसरी चीज कहूंगा जिसका जिक्र जसवंत सिंह जी ने किया और जिसका जिक्र सब लोगों ने किया कि विकास को आगे बढ़ाओ। विकास करते हुए जितना धन आता है उसका सदुपयोग हो। भ्रष्टाचार में बह न जाए। राजीव जी ने एक बात कही थी कि दिल्ली से जो पैसा जाता है—एक रुपया जाता है तो 15 पैसे वहां पहुंचता है। वह स्थिति कई बार इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियों का निर्माण करने में प्रमुख कारण रहती है। नागालैंड के हमारे सदस्य ने कहा। यह कोई सिम्पलिस्टिक बात नहीं है। लेकिन इसमें जितनी सच्चाई है उसको भी स्वीकार करना चाहिए। उसको पहचानना चाहिए और उसको ठीक करना चाहिए। यह किसी के ऊपर आरोप नहीं है। लेकिन यह वस्तुस्थिति है।

चौथी चीज, मैं समझता हूं कि हिंदुस्तान को इस बात पर गर्व है कि 50 साल में डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज में किसी ने लोकतंत्र को अपनाया है ढंग से तो इस देश ने अपनाया है। हमारे इन पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में भी ठीक प्रकार की प्रक्रिया चले और स्वस्थ रुप से चले यह चौथी आवश्यकता है।

ये चारों आवश्यकताएं हम करेंगे तो मुझे विश्वास है जिस प्रकार से पंजाब में हम उग्रवाद पर काबू पा सके उसे प्रकार से पूर्वोत्तर के राज्यों में भी हम काबू पा सकेंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Half-an-hour discussion. Shri Nilotpal Basu.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

Points Arising out of the answer given in the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd June, 1998 to Starred Question No. 101 regarding areas under Acute Poverty

[he Vice-Chairman (Shri Sanatan Bisi) in the Chair]

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I will be very brief because it is already quite late and I do not want to test the patience of Members. This half-an-hour discussion arises out of the Starred Question No. 101 and the supplementaries put on 3rd June, 1998. It was basiscally about the identification and the methods to be used for the identification of the 100 most backward districts. The question was whether the Government was going to evolve some kind of a special plan to address the chronic backwardness of some of these areas. It was said in the written statement

made at that point of time that the Ministry of Rural Development and Employment had constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. E.A.S. Sharma. Part (c) of that statement had maintained that the report of the Committee was under the consideration of the Government.

Now, to start with, it would be better if the hon. Minister, while replying, can share some of the information about the report itself because I do not think that the report given by the expert Committee would contain anything classified. I think it could be shared by the Government with the House. Therefore, I would request that the Minister may kindly elaborate on the main features of the observations made by the Sharma Committee and the recommendations arising thereof.

It is true that the Government is still considering them. But we would like to know as to what the Committee suggested. Since the data on the basis of which the Sharma Committee has worked is based on the 1991 Census and this report has been submitted sometime in 1997, so at least, subsequent to the submission of the report, while pending a final view of the Government on the report, it is expected that there will be some changes at least in the pattern of allocation for these particular districts in order to solve the difficulties of these districts. I would like to know whether in 1997-98 and 1998-99, any changes have been brought about in the allocation pattern. I am also a little bit involved in the study of the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. Being a Member of the Standing Committee, we are at least not aware of any changed approach in terms of allocatioin towards these districts. The third question which arises is whether any attempt has been made to sort out the problems of these districts. The difficulty is I have seen the list of these districts while there may be some common features, generally, given the name of the district, there are a lot of district-specific problems. Now, unless a certain profile of each of these districts is evolved and some emphasis on identifying the reasons for backweardness of each of these districts is really given, in my opinion, it is very difficult to overcome the backwardness of these districts. This can be done with the help of the Panchayati Raj institutions. The State Government have also been functioning. So, I would like to know whether any district specific profile of each of these districts has been evolved and whether identification of the reasons for backwardness in each of these districts has been attempted through the involvement of the Panchayti Raj institutions in the district and the State. We very often find that there is no holistic approach by the Government in addressing the problems. In many of these districts, we have standard programmes for proverty alleviation and employment generation under this particular Ministry. But there is no attempt at integration of schemes and resources that may be available through other Ministries. I would like to know whether any attempt has been made to identify the problems of these 100 districts, I think some kind of a holistic approach is needed to address the question of backwardness. This is the Nodal Ministry. Other Ministries may be there. The Planning Commission may be there. But so far as implementation is concerned. I think this Ministry will have to take a pro-active Role and that Integrative task will have to be taken upon itself by this Ministry. Then the name of the district also suggests that some of the backwardness is the result of some kind of regional imbalance within the State itself. If you see the names of the districts in Andhra that are listed they belong to more of less one region of Telangana and Rayalaseema. Similarly, in Maharashtra also, if you see the names of the districts, they basically belong to the Vidrabha part of it. I want to know whether there has been any attempt to integrate the question of resource flow into this region with planning, implementation and allocation.

Finally, one of the major problems—everything said and done, whoever are in the opposition, they clamour for more money; we have seen it earlier also—I think, is the perennial shortage of resources. But the issue is whether we can build the infrastructure in those areas. That is part (a). Part (b) is, along with the budgetary resources, whether we can have institutional credit flow into those areas. Now the biggest difficulty or the biggest stumbling block in undertaking credit-related income-generation or employment-generation programmes by all the institutions is the attitude of the nationalised banks or the financial institutions. They start and move from the premise that the poor people are not going to repay! Unless there is some mechanism where the local authorities are involved, where even the bankers are involved, there would not be any improvement. If there is no automatic clearance, there can be no improvement in the credit delivery system. Some kind of democratisation should be there. Because they are backward, some kind of a lenient approach should be there, and some kind of a directive from the RBI should go to the banks and the financial institutions operating in these areas; I mean, a directive in terms of credit delivery system. Otherwise, it will be very difficult to approach the question of backwardness.

So far as the overall programme is concerned, till now, there is no improvement. But at least on the basis of the findings of this Committee, that these hundred districts suffer from a special kind of backwardness, some attempt should be made or the issue should be raised at the Cabinet level and some kind of a directive from the Finance Ministry should go to the financial institutions and the banks so that the credit delivery system improves. You will find that there is a very small CD ratio. The CD ratio is very, very small in these particular areas. If there is a concerted attempt to really improve the CD ratio, the situation can improve.

Finally, there are so many questions to be addressed the question of infrastructure, the question of identifying area-specific, skill-specific, local resources-specific income-generation progreamme where the projects themselves will be economically viable, where the recovery will also improve. If all these question are solved, we can impress on the bankers to invest money in those projects. I want to know whether any specific kind of plan will be evolved for those districts. These are the few questions I have in mind.

SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL (Madhya Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. vice-Chairman. This Half-an-Hour Discussion arises out of the question I had put, Starred Question 101, on the 3rd of June. I find that the answer given does not really relate to the question that I had addressed. There is a little derailment of the whole thing. I had specifically asked: Which are the areas still reeling under acute poverty? I have not referred to the backward areas. There is still a further doubt. Now the hon. Minister has mentioned that the Sharma Committee had identified 100 districts in the whole country. What measures they are going to take with regard to these 100 districts are not known. I am not on that question. My specific question was about the areas where there had been acute poverty, which had resulted in starvation deaths, Etc. I want to know whether the Government has any specific programme to deal with the situation. There is no specific answer in the reply. I would like to wait for what the hon. Minister has to say in this respect. This question arose in my mind because of my experience. Mr. Vice-Chairman, you are also aware of it. The Petitions Commitee had an occasion to inquire into the reports of starvation deaths in the KBK districts in Orissa where they regularly occur. We wanted to know the reason why this was happening year after year, though a lot of money was being pumped. So the Committee went there and we had a detailed discussion with the officials at the district level and the State level. etc.,

and we came to know about certain facts which we have included in the Report. It is in this background that I framed this questions. This is only concerned with three districts, the KBK districts. Of course, these three districts have been divided into eight or nine districts now. Taking this experience into account I want to know

whether the Government has made any study, whether this sort of starvation deaths occur regularly, in various parts of the country, whether it has identified the areas and whether there are any area-specific schemes. This is what I want to know.

There is another aspect. In the KBK districts there have been regular cases of starvation deaths, etc. The malady is well known. What is the remedy? Now we find that there are a number of schemes, both by the Central government and the State Goverenment. You know that there is a long list of various schemes by various departments. But the right hand dosen't know what the left hand does. One department doesn't know what the other department does. Naturally, the people or the recipients or the people for whom they are meant have absolutely no idea about these various schemes which are intended for their benefit. Therefore, there should be an integrated or coordinated effort to tackle this problem. All the benefits of various schemes should be made available by one single agency which could concentrate its effort on it so that the governmental money could be properly untilised and it would really reach the beneficiaries. I don't know what the Committee's recommendation is in this respect.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a scheme which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 17th of May in Malappuram district of Kerala. There was an event. Some officers have taken the initiative and they started a programme called "Kutumbashree". It is a programme where the money given by various departments is collected together and it is handled by machinery. The affected people have a role in it. They also contribute, though in a small way. It includes the contributions from various agencies like the developmental funds made available by the Centre and the State Government. The cooperation of HUDCO, NABARD, etc., is also mobilised. It really gives them some benefits. What is more important is the role given to women. It is mostly confined to specific areas and the womenfolk are given an important role in those things. The idea of self-help is also made use of. This is a specific scheme. I would like to request the Government to consider this scheme on a wider scale and try to implement it, at least, in these specific areas. Then we can take up three backward areas and after that it can be implemented in other areas. This is my suggestion for the consideration of the hon. Minister. The Prime Minister also has appreciated this scheme. It is to be seen whether, it is going to be implemented or not. It is a good scheme. area is only 22,000. I believe that in the course of the last 10 years more than Rs. 300 crores might have been spent. If you go in that area, you will still see huts, malnutrition and all kinds of diseases. But contractors and politicians are thriving. There was a time when an appointment of a Government officer in that area was considered to be a punishment. No Government officer wanted to go to that area. Now the situation has changed. Officers try to appease Ministers and others to get a posting there because a lot of money comes there from the Government of India. Sir, money does not reach the poor people. It is being shared by officers and contractors. How can this malady be effectively tackled? That is the basic question. I would like to know whether the Government has any scheme. I would like to suggest that the *kutumbashree* programme which was inagurated by the Prime Minister in the Malappuram district should be considered and it

should be used properly to tackle this malady.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABAGOUNDA PATIL): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to say that there are two parts of the discussion. One is connected with the most backward and poverty stricken 100 districts and the second part is connected with KBK districts of Orissa. Sir, I share the concern of both the hon. Members. Poverty is identified by the Planning Commission on household expenditure basis through a National Sample Survey Organisation for identification of beneficiaries. But the problem is, there are some areas where people are very poor and backward. A Committee was constituted on 6.2.1997 to identify 100 most poverty-stricken and backward districts. The terms of reference of this Committee were: (a) to recommend critertion for deciding 100 most poor and backward districts; (b) to identify 100 districts as per suggested criterion and (c) to suggest appropriate definition of the term 'infrastructure development'.

The Committee gave its report in November, 1997. The report has been placed in the Parliament Library. The Committee itself is dissatisfied with the findings because the report is based on the 1991 Census data. It has lost the significance. It is seven to eight years old and lot of significant changes have taken place during this period.

Then, the Committee has assumed that all the districts in a region have the same level of poverty, which is not the reality. Even the Committee has realised this and it has suggested a Block-wise study to really find out areas of deprivation and poverty. So, it requires more study and a ground-level verification.

We have constituted an internal committee within my Ministry to examine the report critically. So, it is left to the Planning Commission to have a special programme or action plan for eradication of poverty. We have some programmes for eradication of poverty — IRDP, JRY, EAS, DWCRA, ARWA. We are strengthening these programmes and reviewing these programmes.

After the report of the internal committee is finalised, we will take up the matter with the Planning Commission and do the needful.

Hon. Member, Shri O. Rajagopal gave a good suggestion for following the *Kutumbashree* model of Kerala. Already, the Orissa Government has one programme, which is called the Long Term Action Plan (LTAP). It was started in 1995. It is a seven-year programme. The budgetary allocation for those States is Rs. 4,557 crores. So far as both these models are concerned, we will take up the matter with the Planning Commission and we will consider them.

SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL: I understand that the Prime Minister has already written to the Planning Commission for making a study of this.

SHRI BABAGOUNDA PATIL: We will examine this, Sir.

श्री ओंकार सिंह लखावत (राजस्थान): उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे यहां गरीबी की रेखा का जो मापदंड बना हुआ है, उसके बारे में स्पष्ट धारणा बनानी पड़ेगी सरकार को। उसके पीछे कई महत्वपूर्ण बाते हैं जैसे गरीबी किसकी है, गरीब कौन है, गरीबी के नापने का मापदंड क्या है? हमारे देश में योजना आयोग ने जिस तरीके से यह मापदंड बनाया है उसमें उन्होंने यह कह दिया है कि भोजन में प्राप्त होने वाली न्यूनतम कैलोरीज़ 24000 से कम हो, और परिवार की आय, जिस परिवार में 5 व्यक्ति हों, उसकी वार्षिक 11,000 रुपए से कम हो, वह परिवार गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे माना जाएगा। अगर 11,000 रुपए की वार्षिक आय परिवार की मान ली जाए तो एक व्यक्ति की आय 6 रुपए प्रतिदिन होगी।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से विनम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीने वाले व्यक्ति का यह मापदंड उचित है क्या? हमारे यहां जितने भी मापदंड बने हैं, उन मापदंडों की पृष्ठभूमि को अगर समझना हो तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं

कि अमरीका के एक कृषि सचिव हुए हैं, उनको समझ लें तो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष और वर्ल्ड बैंक के द्वारा जिस तरीके से टर्म्स डिक्टेट करने पर हिंदुस्तान की अर्थव्यवस्था चलती है, वह समझ में आ जाएगा। उन कृषि सचिव का नाम है अर्लबट। उन्होंने कहा कि— "भूख एक हथियार है और माप-तोल के उपलब्ध साधनों में से एक प्रमुख औजार है।" और उसका एक कारण है। उन्होंने इसका एक प्रयोग किया। इसीलिए हिन्दुस्तान से गरीबी अब तक जो नहीं हटी और हमारे आंकड़े बार-बार यह कह रहे हैं कि अरबों रुपया, खरबों रुपया लगा दिया, गरीबों का हमने चयन भी ठीक से कर दिया और गरीबी नहीं हटी। उसका एकमात्र कारण यह था कि हमने वास्तविकता से समाज को आधार बनाकर के, सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमि को देख करके व्यवहारिक दृष्टि से हमने गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीने वाले लोगों के मापदण्ड क्या होंगे, उसका हमने मापदण्ड निर्धारित नहीं किया। मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूं कि इन लोगों ने क्या किया? यह चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान गरीब रहे, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष चाहता है कि हिन्दुस्तान गरीब रहे, गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे लोग जीएं और इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन्होंने जैसे बंगला देश में सब जगह गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे वाले...**(व्यवधान)**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सनातन बिसि): हाफ-एन-ऑवर डिस्कशन का यह मतलब होता है कि आप केवल क्वेश्चयन पूछिए।

श्री ओंकर सिंह लखावत: मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां लक्कड़वाला कमेटी की ओर से जो सुझाव आए, योजना आयोग का जो मापदण्ड रखा गया था क्या वर्तमान सरकार हिन्दुस्तान की सामाजिक परिस्थिति को देखते हुए, गांव के परिवेश को देखते हुए और यहां के आय के स्रोतों को देखते हुए क्या गरीबी रेखा के मापदण्ड को पुनर्निधारित करने के नाते सरकार मंशा रखती है ताकि हम वास्तव में गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों का पता लगा करके उस गरीबी को दूर करने का काम कर सकें।

श्रीमती उर्मिलाबेन चिमनभाई पटेल (गुजरात): महोदय, समय इतना ज्यादा हो गया है कि मैं ज्यादा प्रश्न भी रेज नहीं करना चाहती हूं। दो-चार क्वेरीज है उनको शौर्ट में कहती हूं।

सर, यह जो 100 डिस्ट्रिक्ट सरकार ने आइडेंटिफाई किए हैं, इन डिस्ट्रिक्ट में रहने वाले, गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले जो लोग हैं उन लोगों को आईडेंटिफाई करने के लिए जब प्लान करेंगे और उनका इम्प्लीमेंटशन होगा, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के साथ डील करना पड़ेगा तो उनको कोई स्पेशल रेड कार्ड दिया जाएगा। यह जरूरी होगा ऐसा मैं मानती हूं। दूसरे, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि यह जो गरीब हैं उनकी कोई कमियों के कारण गरीबी नहीं है, यह हमारा सोशल स्ट्रक्चर ही इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है और जो गरीब लोगों का एक्सप्लॉएटेशन काम करते हुए भी होता है वह भी ज्यादातर है। तो क्या हम एक्सप्लॉएटेशन को दूर करने का कोई प्लान बनाएंगे? उन लोगों को रोजगारी मिले और जो रोजगारी उनके विस्तार में उपलब्ध हो सके इसलिए वहां के एन्वायरमेंट के अनुसार उनको रोजगारी मिले। या तो रोजगारी के लिए जो स्कीम चाहिए वह स्कीम उनके पास उपलब्ध न हो तो इसकी कोई तालीम की योजना हो। इसके लिए एक कम्पेक्ट प्लान बनाना होगा। तो क्या जैसे हमने ट्राईबल प्लान बनाया है तो क्या ऐसा कोई स्पेशल कम्पेक्ट प्लान फॉर इरिडिक्शन आफ एक्यूट एंड क्रोनिक पावर्टी बनाना चाहेंगे या मंत्री जी ने ऐसा कुछ बनाया हो तो उसकी कुछ इंफोर्मेशन हमें मिले तो इसके बारे में ज्यादा प्रकाश भी पड़ेगा और डिस्कशद भी हो सकेगा। तीसरी बात में बताना चाहती हूं कि यह जो गरीब लोग हैं और साथ में अनपढ़ भी हैं उनको मालूम नहीं है कि सरकार ने हमारे लिए क्या योजना बनाई है। तो ज्यादातर ऐसा होता है कि योजना कागज पर रहती है, पैसे कहां खर्च होता है उसका मालूम नहीं होता है। खर्च तो हो ही जाता है लेकिन जिसको यह पहुंचना चाहिए उसका फायदा वहां तक पहुंचता नहीं है। इंटीग्रिटी प्लान या वन विंडो क्लीयरेंस एक ही जगह पर हो जाए और अलग-अलग डिपार्टमेंट के जो सवालात हैं वह वहां से एक ही जगह से उनको सोल्यूशन हो और उनकी जो इंप्रोमेंशन है वह उन तक पहुंचे, ऐसा कोई सरकार के आयोजन में है और अगर नहीं हो तो वह कैसे करना चाहते हैं? यह मेरे 3-4 इश्यू हैं। अगर मंत्री जी के पास इंप्रामेशन न हो तो आप लिखकर हम सब लोगों को भिजवा देंगे। लेकिन इसका परफेक्ट आंसर हो जिससे क्वेरीज की जरूरत न पड़े। इतना ही मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहती हूं।

श्री नरेश यादव (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत संक्षेप में एक-दो बातें जानना चाहता हूं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से, जो उर्मिला जी ने भी रखी है कि इतनी योजनाएं है गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए, जे०आर०वाई० है,आई०आर०डी०पी० है, डवाकरा है, ट्राइसेम है, सिहरा इंदिरा आवास योजना है, वृद्धावस्था पेन्शन जीवनधारा है, अमृतधारा है, इत्यादि कई योजनाएं हैं। इतनी योनजाएं है लेकिन इनकी जानकारी गरीबों को है या नहीं है, क्योंकि जो गरीब है अनपढ़ उन्हीं में ज्यादा हैं। तो क्या इसकी व्यवसथा सरकार करेगी कि गरीबी उन्मूलन के जो भी

कार्यक्रम हैं, उनकी जानकारी गरीबों तक पहुंच सके? इसके लिए सरकार की ओर से और विभाग की ओर से क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है?

नंबर दो, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सबसे अधिक सौ ज़िलों को आपने पाया है पूरे देश में जहां अत्यंत गरीब लोग रहते हैं जो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे हैं। इन सौ ज़िलों में से 38 ज़िले अकेले बिहार में हैं और मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि बिहार में गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों का प्रतिशत 54.95 है अर्थात 55 परसेंट लोग सबसे अधिक गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे बिहार में रहते हैं। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि 38 ज़िलों के लिए जो आपने पाया है और शर्मा कमेटी ने फाईड आऊट किया है, इसके लिए क्या कोई स्पेशल पैकेज आप देने की कोशिश करेंगे क्योंकि निश्चित तौर से लगभग 55 परसेंट लोग गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रह रहे हैं।

नंबर तीन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे जो सौ ज़िले हैं जिनको आपने पाया है, उन ज़िलों के लिए जहां जो उत्पादित वस्तु है जहां कि उस गरीब का श्रम लगा हुआ है, वैसी वस्तुओं के लिए कोई कुटीर उद्योग या फूड प्रोसेसिंग प्लांट लगाने की योजना है? बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANATAN BISI): Mr. Minister, since I had some questions, I would mention them. So far as Kalahandi– Bolangir and Koraput are concerned, I was invited. I have certain things to know so far as Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput are concerned. So far as the long-term action plan is concerned, your Ministry has released funds for 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98.

The other thing I would like to mention is that so far as your Ministry is concerned, it has written a letter on 1st December, 1995 to the Chief Secretary of the State as well as to all the MPs for the purpose of constituting monitoring committee. That monitoring committee was not constituted. To my mind, so far as Orissa is concerned, till now no committee has been formed like that. Last month I had written a letter to the Chief Secretary stating that such a committee should have been formed and why it has not been formed. The Chief Secretary has given me in writing that recently they have formed it. As Nareshji clearly said about awareness, people are not very much aware of the poverty alleviation programmes. The other thing I want to know is that so far as the answer of Finance Ministry is concerned, on 9th June 1998 it has mentioned that the World Bank has conducted a study in the poverty alleviation programme and that it was not cost effective in reducing the poverty. This is the observation of the World Bank and this is as per the reply of the Finance Ministry. These are the few things I want to know. Please reply now.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI (Uttar Pradesh): Probably, a complete reply can reach you through a letter. Will it not be proper? Yours are exhaustive questions and some more are comprehensive ones. if the Minister sends them in a letter subsequently, the members can have the material also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANATAN BISI): That is okay. That is very good suggestion. I want an assurance from the Minister.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI: Then he will give pointed replies.

SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL: I will do that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANATAN BISI): Many thanks to all. The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at forty minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 16th July, 1998.